

Vermont Daily Transcript.

ST. ALBANS, VT.:

TUESDAY AUGUST 18, 1868.

Republican Nominations



FOR PRESIDENT.

ULYSSES S. GRANT.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

SCHUYLER COLFAX.

VERMONT.

For Governor—JOHN B. PAGE, of Rutland.
For Lieutenant-Governor—STEPHEN THOMAS, of West Fairlee.

For Treasurer—JOHN A. PAGE, of Montpelier.
For Electors at Large—GEORGE W. GRANDY, of Vergennes; H. FAIRBANKS, of St. Johnsbury.
For Congress—WORTHINGTON C. SMITH, of St. Albans.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

For Senators—BRADLEY BARLOW, of St. Albans; HENRY A. BURT, of Swanton; WILLIAM R. HITCHCOCK, of Enosburg.
For Assistant Judges—WALTER C. STEVENS, of Highgate; JOHN K. WHITNEY, of Franklin.
For Judge of Probate—MYRON W. BAILEY, of St. Albans.
For State's Attorney—WILLARD FARRINGTON, of St. Albans.
For Sheriff—JAMES P. PLACE, of Highgate.
For High Bailiff—JULIUS HALLBERT, of Fairfax.

Stand Firm.

If there ever was a time in the history of the Republican party when every member should stand firm, it is now. Self respect demands it, consistency demands it, and the progressive interests of the world are dependent upon the stability of the Republican party in the United States. Is there a people in any country who have accomplished so much for the preservation and purification of a constitutional government as the people of the United States acting through this party? Its history is written, and all that can be said or done hereafter by the opposition cannot alter it. We were informed that there was no authority to coerce rebels, that the war was a Republican war, and the responsibility of conducting the country safely through it visited upon the people acting through the Republican party. Every other party was utterly powerless, or wished to dodge the responsibility, and in national convention assembled four years ago, the Democratic party pronounced the war a failure, and decreed not another man, and not another dollar, for peace through victory.

But in spite of this party opposition, our armies were kept recruited, Abraham Lincoln was again elected President by the loyal masses while a draft was pending, and in due time a glorious victory crowned our efforts, and peace followed. The Democratic organization did not so desire peace, but would rather the result would have been a failure, in order that their oft repeated—"I told you so!"—might prove true. If the Democratic party had desired, peace might have been had three years earlier than it came, and at a saving of hundreds of thousands of valuable lives, and millions of dollars to the United States Government. Then who is not proud that he has belonged to the Republican party, that he has also been permitted to live through the most important period of our country's history to the present time? And so living, is there any one who will renounce his patriotism and political faith and go over to the enemy; or, what is worse, attempt to disorganize the party by bolting its nominations of good men when fairly made? No, every man should stand firm, for the Republican party has much to accomplish yet in defence of its principles, founded upon the immortal Declaration of Independence. The debt which was necessarily contracted to preserve the Government is yet to be paid in accordance with the agreement which was made at the time. It remains for the opposition to repudiate. If a party will prove false to its country in war, will it not prove false to its country in everything when it appears to be for its temporary advantage to do so. There is every reason why Republicans should stand firm and be united in this campaign. We should begin at home and unite in Franklin County. The Democrats in the county are joined to their idols; let them alone. They will support their ticket solid.

Shall our strength be thrown away in discussions, and we beaten at last in our county ticket? Is it impossible for Republicans here to sacrifice a little personal feeling to the success of our county ticket? Do they remember the great sacrifices which have been made for them by hundreds of thousands who have given their lives for the good of the country and their liberties? Really, it does seem to us that a republican who cannot do this, is unworthy to be known, or to receive the mantle of victory which has fallen upon him.

The Rochester (N. Y.) Democrat says that "the German Republicans of New York will poll next November a full vote, and probably a larger one than ever. Some of the principal bankers and merchants, who have been hitherto strong Democrats, are now working zealously for Grant and Colfax; because they believe that national ruin would be the consequence of a Democratic victory."

Primary Meetings.

Those citizens who complain of bad selections of candidates for office, made at the primary meetings of the party for which they are accustomed to vote, have the remedy in their own hands. They should attend these meetings, and exert all their influence to see that proper men are nominated. If they do not work for the right men as well as for the right measures, there is little propriety in their grumbling that the wrong men are selected as the representatives of the right measures. Henry Ward Beecher, in his sermon of July 5th, has some earnest, sensible, and incisive words on this subject, which every voter in the land should read and commit to memory. They are these:

Christians must learn their duty to their country in regard to politics. If we are to leave the administration of public affairs to the men that most naturally take to them, we leave ourselves to be governed by dishonest men. There is no hope, if professional politicians are to take the management of primary meetings, and of general elections; if they are to select the candidates, then manage them when elected,—there can be but one termination to such a course as that. We shall certainly sink under the corruption that will ensue; we are sinking already. There is but one remedy, aside from those I have already indicated; and every Christian man is to consult, not his ease, nor his taste, nor his conscience, but his duty. You were sworn when you were born into this great nation. Birth is oath, in America. And the man that sits at his ease, and refuses to think, to vote, or act as a citizen-politician, in this country, is a purveyor, and violates his most solemn practical oath.

There is no man so pious that he should not have much to do with primary elections. There is no man so busy that he is not bound to take time to attend them. It is the business of every ward, it is the business of every citizen, of every neighborhood and community, to see to it that uncorrupted and uncorruptible men are first nominated for office; secondly, elected. And whatever is necessary to do, that becomes your duty. If it requires you to go to nasty places, you must go there. If it requires you to meet bad company you must meet bad company. If it requires you to take time to manage wriggling knaves, you must take time to manage wriggling knaves. The faithful housewife cannot say, "I have no time to exterminate the pests of the bed and closet and pantry." It takes time, to be sure. It is a disagreeable task to comb out children and wash them and cure them at all times, and cure them of a dozen disagreeable diseases that are incident to them; nevertheless, love does it; and you have got to comb and wash and clean the community in the same way. You are, all of you, guardians and parents of the common weal; and Christian men, with their laziness or their unwillingness to go into the inconvenience of these primary meetings,—that neglect these things and see matters going from bad to worse and think they have no responsibility, and nothing to do but to rail at politicians, would do well to put to themselves the question, "What have I done to prevent or cure corruption?" Are you not a free-born citizen and a voter? What is it that makes it the duty of every man in this country to devote his time to this matter, that does not make it equally your duty?

HOLSTEIN OR DUTCH CATTLE.—We have seen several complimentary notices of this breed of cattle lately. It may be generally known that there are two small herds of them in this State. Thomas Baker, Esq., of Barton, has several and a gentleman in Putney whose name we do not now recall, has quite a herd of grades with one or two full bloods. They are spoken very highly of by those best acquainted with them. We have seen the two herds named, and that of Mr. Cheney, of Belmont Mass., but have not sufficient knowledge of them to be able to entertain an intelligent opinion of their merits.

Legislative Applications.

For a charter for the formation of a new County out of parts of Windham, Windsor and Bennington Counties.

For a charter for a Railroad from Burlington to some point on Canada line in the North line of the Town of Highgate, passing through the towns of Burlington, Colchester, Milton, Georgia, St. Albans, and Swanton, with a right to bridge Mallet's Bay.

For a charter for a Railroad from the village of Rutland (connecting with the Bennington and Rutland Railroad) to the marble quarries in West Rutland and other marble quarries in the town of Rutland.

For a revival, renewal and extension of the charter of the Bank Putney, incorporated by an act approved November 13, 1858.

For an act to incorporate a Ferry Company; to be called by the name of "The St. Albans, Plattsburgh and Grand Isle Ferry Company," for the purpose of establishing a steam ferry between St. Albans, in the county of Franklin, Vermont and Plattsburgh, in the county of Clinton, New York, with intermediate stopping places at the islands in Lake Champlain.

To make two half-shires of the county of Orange, one to be located at Bradford, and the other at West Randolph; and also to divide the said county into two judicial districts.

For a charter for a railroad from the line of the Rutland & Washington Railroad, at or near West Rutland, to some point in the town of Pittsford on the line of the Rutland Railroad.

Opinions of Attorney-General Evarts.

Attorney-General Evarts, in reply to an official communication of Secy. McCulloch, of the 25th ult., has prepared and communicated to the Secretary an elaborate and lengthy opinion regarding the legal and constitutional powers and prerogatives of the President in the matter of appointing a Collector of Customs at Alaska, which office was created by an act passed at the last session of Congress but for which no nomination was made, owing to the adjournment of the Senate before an opportunity was afforded for making such nomination, and also in regard to the appointment of a Collector at New Orleans, which office was vacated by the resignation of W. P. Kellogg, who took his seat in the Senate as Senator from Louisiana.

In regard to the Alaska Collectorship Mr. Evarts, after reviewing the language of the Constitution and the laws as applicable thereto, says: "The office to which you refer should be set in operation at once, unless some legal objection to filling it exists. I don't find its case within the operations of the tenure of civil office act and under the accepted constitutional authority of the President. I have no doubt of his power to grant a commission to a collector of customs for Alaska which shall expire at the end of the next session of the Senate."

Mr. Evarts furnished a separate and very long and elaborate opinion in regard to the New Orleans collectorship. He states the case as follows: "On the 10th of July, 1868, Mr. W. H. Kellogg, Collector of Customs at New Orleans, tendered his resignation of that office, and subsequently on the same day was sworn in and took his seat as a Senator of the United States from Louisiana. No action was then taken upon his resignation by the Executive Department, but before the adjournment of Congress, which occurred on the 27th of July, the President sent to the Senate a nomination of a successor to Mr. Kellogg, as Collector."

No confirmation of a successor was made by the Senate. Whether the nominations were rejected or laid over by the Senate does not appear.

The office is now performed by a deputy previously appointed by Mr. Kellogg under the 22d section of the act of March 24, 1789, first statistics 644. Mr. Evarts further says: "I have not a doubt that the office of Collector at New Orleans became vacant by the resignation of Mr. Kellogg, and by his complete institution as a member of the Senate, and it is not important to inquire in the present case which of them was the efficient means of his withdrawal from the office. Either, in my judgment, was adequate to the effect. So, too, if there had been no express resignation of his office Mr. Kellogg's acceptance of the place in the Senate and his induction into it, in view of the provision of the Constitution that no person holding any office under the United States shall act as member either House during his continuance in office, must be considered as having the legal character of a resignation of the office of Collector."

The case is one, therefore, of an office which became vacant during the late session of the Senate by reason of resignation. May the President now fill the vacancy by granting a commission which shall expire at the end of the next session of the Senate? The question thus presented, so far as it arises under the special and limited constitutional authority of the President to act upon vacancies in office without the advice and consent of the Senate, is a familiar one, and though not unfortunately the subject of consideration in one form and another by my learned predecessors in the office of Atty-General. The result of their deliberations has been uniform. The Constitution says: "The President shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate by granting commissions that should expire at the end of the next session."

The only doubt ever suggested upon the constitutionality of this clause of the constitution has relation to the true interpretation of the phrase "that may happen during the recess of the Senate." The subject was fully discussed by Mr. West in the year 1822, and no view or argument that could shed light upon a correct decision was omitted for his consideration of it. He arrived at the conclusion that the vacancies in office which might be filled by the President under this clause of the constitution was not confined by it to vacancies originating or beginning to exist during the recess of the Senate, but embraced all vacancies that from any cause should happen to exist at the time when the Senate cannot be consulted as to filling them. I am therefore of the opinion that upon the well considered and long continued interpretation of this clause of the constitution, the President has power to fill the vacancy in the office of collector at New Orleans by granting a commission that shall expire at the end of the next session of the Senate, and that the tenure of civil office act does not in terms nor in intent, nor in legislative constitution of this clause of the constitution effect this power of the President in the case submitted for my opinion.

ENGLISH ESTIMATE OF GRANT.—The *Saturday Review*, which rarely compliments anything, particularly anything American, thus refers to one of our countrymen.

A biography of Gen. Grant appears opportunely, and no doubt intentionally, just on the eve of the Presidential election. But at any time the record of the life of one really great General whom the North has produced must be interesting and valuable, not only to his countrymen, but to the world at large. Grant's character appears to be that which we habitually associate with military heroism—that of the simple, modest, unaffected, but somewhat silent and reserved soldier, apt to disdain civilian interference and ignorant criticism in matters professional, but paying to civil law and civil authority a true soldierly obedience.

—A lady asked her little girl, on returning from church, if she remembered the text. "Oh, yes," said she, "it was this: 'The ladies' sewing society will meet at Mrs. McCracken's house on Monday evening next.'"

Pomeroy's New Paper.

Brick Pomeroy's New York Democrat made its appearance on Saturday afternoon. We haven't seen it, but the New York *Sun* informs us that it is a handsome sheet and made up almost entirely of original matter. The following is an extract from the opening article:

"A few years since, we waded the streets of New York a poor boy, penniless and friendless. We return now bearing our sheaves, to add one more to the business enterprises of this great city; to receive the business support as we are deserving; to add the poor as they are worthy and unfortunate. We would see labor better rewarded, and the hours for labor lessened; would see economy in our city affairs, that poor people may not be robbed by taxation, and shall always stand by and defend honest men rather than fascade and corruptionists. If others treat us with courtesy, they will be so treated in return; but any one who has liberty to do otherwise, we shall be called extreme in our political views, but only extreme for the Right, for the good of the people and the country, in hopes to be of benefit to the principles we hold dear."

A Remarkable Story.

The accuracy of the following story is vouched for by the New York correspondent of the *Chicago Journal*:

"A week ago last Thursday night Mr. —, employed as a clerk at H. B. Claflin & Co.'s, and weighing two hundred and sixty-one pounds, started from the city about nine o'clock to cross over to his home in Hoboken. He slipped on the ferry boat, fell overboard, and the night being very foggy, he was unperceived. After swimming a short distance he turned over on his back, and floated along with the tide, he knew not whither. It was so dark and foggy he could not see either shore, nor determine their direction, and he accordingly continued to float down the Bay, past Bedlow and Governor's Islands, through the Narrows, and out to sea. Upon the following morning, at half-past four o'clock, a party of New Yorkers, on a yacht, who had been caught in the fog, discovered him off the coast of Staten Island, below the forts, being rapidly borne out to mid-ocean. They let down a small boat, and found him in an unconscious condition. The application of some cordials and stimulants, however, soon brought him to his senses, and he is now back again in his establishment, performing his accustomed duties. The gentleman was in the water from half-past nine in the evening to half-past four in the morning—a period of seven hours—was carried by the tide a distance of nine miles, and continued to float after he became unconscious. If the story is doubted I can produce the necessary affidavits as to its authenticity."

Personal and Political.

Hon. Charles Sumner arrived in Boston from Washington on Sunday.

The Philadelphia *Press* relates the following anecdote illustrating the selfishness of the late Thaddeus Stevens:

"A little more than two weeks since, the writer of these lines had a long interview with him, during which Mr. Stevens spoke freely of his own affairs, and unconsciously revealed the secret of his rare influence upon his fellow-beings. 'A year ago,' he said, 'I had so fully made up my mind to die, that I parted with nearly all my money; and now, when I may last a little longer, I find myself really in need of the ready cash.' He did not say how he had parted with his money, but those who have felt his generosity, always exhibited quietly and gracefully, know what has become of it."

It is reported that Senator Doolittle will be nominated for Congress by the Democrats of the First Wisconsin Democrats.

There were forty thousand people present at the Republican ratifications meeting at Chicago last week, and there was a procession of five thousand "Tanners," all voters, dressed in uniform and carrying torches.

It is reported that Edgar Welles, son of the Secretary of the Navy, will be appointed Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

Governor Baker and Senator Hendricks have arranged for a joint discussion of political topics in Indiana, and the first meeting will take place about the first of next month.

Democrats who are trying to bet, that Seymour will be elected are reminded that the sum of \$10,000 is still waiting takers at the St. Nicholas House, New York.

Among the Republicans suggested for Mr. Stevens, place in Congress are O. J. Dickey, late law partner with Mr. Stevens, and J. P. Wichersham, State Superintendent of Common Schools.

S. L. Spink, formerly an Illinois editor, has been nominated for Congress by the Republicans of Dakota Territory.

James Hitchings, the oldest citizen of Malden, Mass., was buried on Sunday. His age was ninety-five years and seven months.

John I. Blair, Republican candidate for Governor of New Jersey, is a millionaire, and makes a capital speech for the million.

The Georgia fire-enters, taking their cue at last, begin to order the Kluklux to "lay low" for awhile. The Macon Telegraph, one of the most virulent of their organs, cries: "Give them no gall, hatred and revolution to quote from your papers and speeches. Do not go on the Radical witness stand in their favor. Write none of those abominable buckets called Kluklux notices. Disappoint them all by keeping your tempers, and moving on harmoniously, and peacefully to victory."

News and Miscellaneous Items.

—The grasshoppers of Utah are so voracious as to eat window curtains.

—Gen. Grant will spend several days at Long Branch on his return from the West.

—Gen. Napier, of Magdala fame, has sent an Abyssinian Bible to General Grant.

—Indiana has 8,000 square miles of coal land.

—The tobacco crop in Connecticut is rusting.

—The Kentucky University has 450 students.

—"Henrietta," said a lady to her new girl, "when there's bad news, particularly private afflictions, always let the boarders know it before dinner. It may seem strange to you Henrietta, but such things make a great difference in the eating in the course of a year."

—James Stephens, once the Head Centre of the Fenian organization, has returned to Paris, where he has resumed his old profession of teacher of languages.

—A New York correspondent of the Cincinnati *Times* says that the present circulation of the *Herald* is 60,000, and that it has fallen off 10,000 or 12,000 within six weeks.

—They are putting up a building in Tremont street, Boston, which will seat 10,000 persons. It is to be used for musical festivals, but its name, the Boston Rink, indicates that it is for skating also.

—The Democrats of Cincinnati sing a new song. It is as follows:

Nigger, Nigger, Nigger,
Nigger, Nigger, Nig,
Nigger, Nigger, Nigger,
Nigger, Nigger, Nig.

Nigger, Nigger, Nigger,
Nigger, Nigger, Nig,
Nigger, Nigger, Nigger,
Nigger, Nigger, Nig.

—Do but the half of what you can, and you will be surprised at the result of your diligence.

—Ladies who wear long dresses, and dislike their being trampled on, should wear upon their backs a card with the inscription, "No followers allowed!"

—A paper at Columbia, Pa., has the hardihood to make this announcement: "A talking match is on the tapis between two women of this town, though no bets have been made as yet. The time to talk has been set down for forty-eight consecutive hours. Both will win."

—The Rothschilds are negotiating for the Caserta Palace, near Naples, and have offered ten million francs for it.

—Canada now has money enough to pay off all its unfunded debt.

—A watch, known as the Doudwagner watch, from the name of the inventor, is manufactured in Switzerland. It is partially wound up every time the cover is raised and closed. Each operation effects a winding of four hours, or six for the twenty-four. Should the number of openings and closings exceed six in the twenty-four hours, any excess does not effect the watch.

—Six waterspouts were observed about ten o'clock A. M., Sunday, August 9, in Lake Erie, off the harbor of Cleveland, six miles west and several miles from shore, moving in an easterly direction. On the 7th instant, two or three were also observed off the coast of "Brookwood," a few miles east of the city. One of those observed on Sunday was very large.

—Vallandigham says the New York Convention was "imbued with the spirit which went forth on the natal morn when Christ was born." The operations of that spirit are described on unquestionable authority in these words: "Then Herod was exceeding wrath, and sent forth, and slew all the children that were in Bethlehem, and in all the coasts thereof, from two years old and under."

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